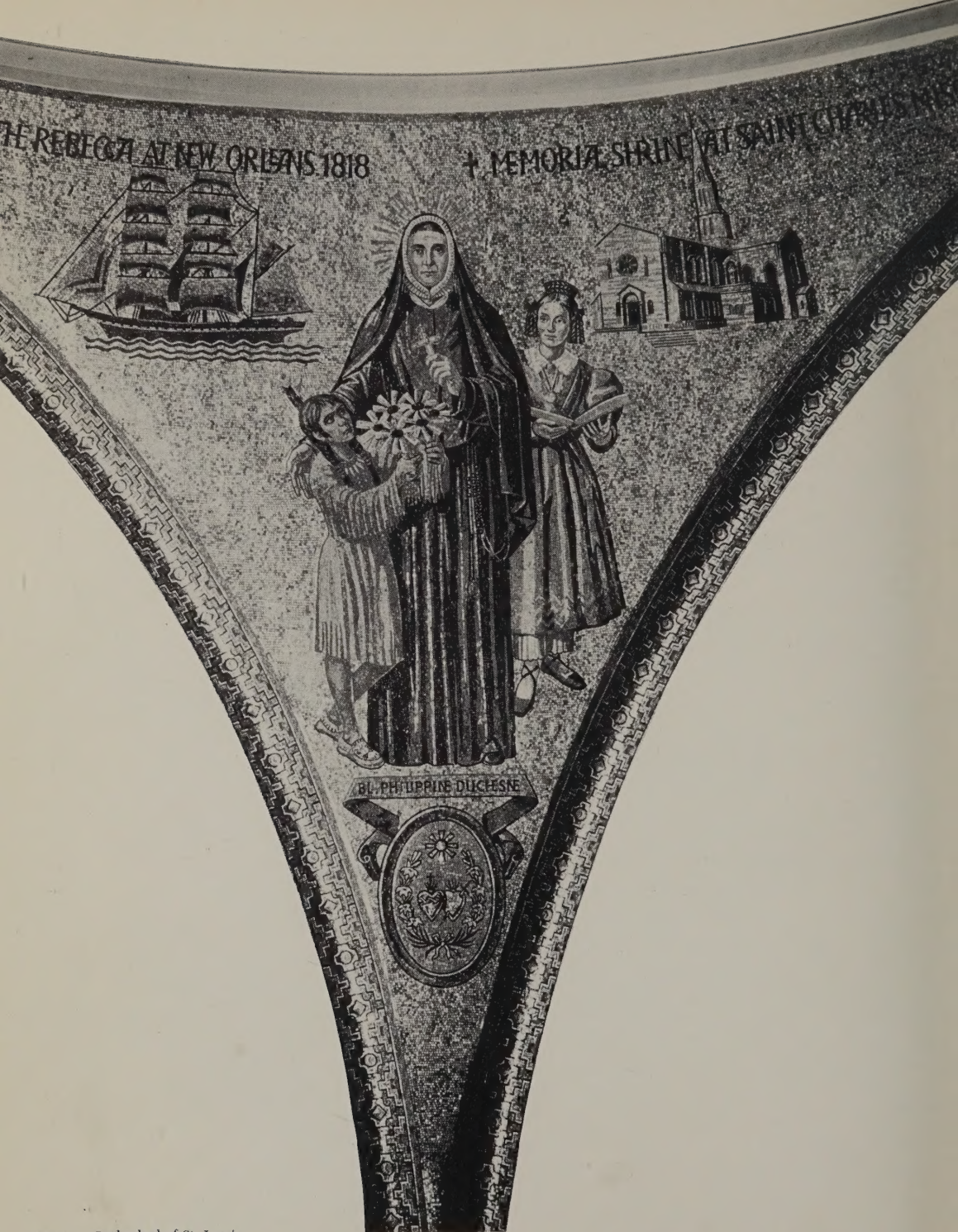


Academy of the Sacred Heart
Saint-Louis

1927



CITY HOUSE—BARAT HALL



Mosaic—Cathedral of St. Louis

Blessed Philippine Duchesne
Foundress of City House

Dedicated

To the Religious, Faculty, and All

Who Have Known, Loved and Been Touched by

the Special Spirit that Was

City House and Barat Hall.



Basilica of St. Peter, Rome

Saint Madeleine Sophie Barat

For Whom Barat Hall Was Named
Foundress of the Society of the Sacred Heart

Foreword

The Church is a pilgrim Church; we are pilgrims. Well has the year, 1968, brought this message to our minds and hearts as we prepare to follow Christ who again says, "Arise, let us go forward from this place . . ." One hundred and forty-one years ago the march was towards a new City House made possible by the prayers, the sacrifices, and the missionary spirit of Blessed Philippine Duchesne. Today it is from this house, still echoing with the ageless laughter of children's voices, that we initiate another stage in our pilgrimage. Once again, with one hundred and forty-one years of loving fidelity and service behind us, we go forward to continue God's work, and in the spirit of Blessed Philippine, in other places and in a newer and perhaps more challenging world.

Humanly speaking, mingled emotions of sadness, gratitude, and love must grip each of us who has known the City House. But any sentiment, other than complete dedication to the vital principles for which the City House stands, would make her a static memory rather than the dynamic life-giving force which has so influenced our lives. Old houses, like old soldiers, do not die; something might fade away, but the essential, the spirit, lives on. The Church, the Society, and future generations of children count on our humble contribution, our joyfilled response to Christ, who planted the good seed at the first City House one hundred and forty-one years ago. It is now His wish that we go and bear more fruit and that this fruit should likewise remain.

Enthusiastically, therefore, "Let us arise, and let us go forward from this place . . ." in faith and in love, to serve Christ and the world. And in our hearts we will always be united to the hundreds whom we had the privilege of loving and serving at the City House!

The Religious of the Sacred Heart

City House

Barat Hall



Academy of the Sacred Heart, Broadway at Convent Street

On May 2, 1827, Mother Philippine Duchesne

a religious of the Society of the Sacred Heart, formally established La Maison de Ville, the City House, an academy for young women in St. Louis. For one hundred and forty-one years it preserved the heritage of Mother Duchesne and gave its children the very special spirit that was City House.

The religious of the Sacred Heart, who left Paris with Mother Duchesne in February, 1818, were destined by their Mother General, Madeleine Sophie Barat, for St. Louis. Circumstances prevented them from establishing a convent within St. Louis at that time. Meanwhile, a school was opened briefly in St. Charles, then moved to Florissant. They referred to it as La Maison de Campagne. Two more schools were founded in Louisiana, Grand Coteau and St. Michael's. On June 16, 1826, Mother Barat wrote to Mother Duchesne concerning the establishment of a house in St. Louis: "A Motherhouse for America is absolutely necessary. What city would be more suitable than St. Louis?"

Although St. Louis in 1827 was a commercial metropolis and an episcopal seat, it had few educational facilities. There was no free school, much less a Catholic academy for girls. The first two public schools were opened in 1838, eleven years after the founding of City House. City House, with its academy and its free school, the first free school inaugurated in St. Louis, merits a lasting place in the history of education in the Mississippi Valley and is a foundation in the structure of the Catholic school system of St. Louis.





St. Louis, 1858

As the map of 1858 shows, the entrance to City House was on Fifth Street, now Broadway, where Convent Street ended. City House was located there from 1827 to 1893. It was obtained through John Mullanphy, St. Louis civic leader and benefactor of the Society. Mother Duchesne described the property in a letter to Mother Barat:

"House built of brick and almost new, about fifteen minutes distance from the church, and surrounded by twenty-four arpents (acres) of land . . . I went to inspect the property. The situation is less smiling than that of Ste. Marie d'en Haut at Grenoble, but resembles it slightly being elevated, solitary, in a healthful locality overlooking the Mississippi and the city."

Later she added that it was "on the confines of the wilderness." The Mill Creek, which drained Chouteau's Pond, formed a moat around the convent grounds. Mother Duchesne wrote to Mr. Auguste Chouteau for permission to build a bridge in order to get to the city.

A House Journal was regularly kept from the foundation of the convent until its closing. It begins with a description of the first night spent at the convent.

"It was a terrifying ordeal. The garret was inhabited by a wildcat that cavorted about in the darkness, filled the air with dreadful discord as it sprang from beam to beam. There were crawling creatures too, that tenanted the cracks in the walls and came out stealthily to peer at the intruders—no furniture but a few beds and chairs brought from Florissant. (Mother Duchesne had founded a convent in Florissant in 1819). After seeing our

destitution, Father Niel, S.J. sent a cartload of desks, tables, benches and other school equipment which had stood idle since the closing of St. Louis College."

It is easy to understand why the two story, twelve room house had been said to be haunted. Eventually, the property included a convent, an academy, accommodations for orphans, and a free school.

On June 29, 1827, the first pupils to enroll at the City House were Emilie and Julie Chouteau and their cousin, one of the Cabanne girls. Julia and Clara Berthold and a third Chouteau girl were admitted in September.

In 1834 the Catholic Almanac carried the following quaint notice:

Young Ladies' Academy at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, Missouri.

In every establishment of learning, the salubrity of its site justly claims the first consideration of the public, health being confessedly the most valuable of the temporal gifts bestowed on man by his Creator. In this point of view this Academy stands pre-eminent. Situated on an elevation which commands a delightful prospect of the Mississippi River, to the western bank of which it is almost contiguous, and removed at a short distance from the city, the buildings are invariably ventilated with the purest air that can be breathed in the healthiest part of the state. A spacious garden and yard afford the pupils free scope for bodily exercise. Their diet is wholesome and abundant, and nothing is neglected to give them habits of virtue, order, cleanliness and good manners. In sickness, if not withdrawn by their parents, they receive every possible attendance. Watchfulness is constant at all times and places.

Instruction—the following branches of useful and ornamental education are taught in the Academy: English and French, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Use of Globes, Projection of Maps, Mythology, Poetry, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Domestic Economy, Sewing, Marking, Lace, Muslin, Tapestry and Bead Work; Painting on Velvet and Satin, Drawing, Painting in water colors and crayons; Shell and Chenille Work; Artificial Flower Making; Filigree, Hair Work and Crystallized Parlour Ornaments; Music, vocal and instrumental.

Terms: Boarding \$120. per annum, payable in advance. No separate charge is made for tuition. Washing and Mending \$12. per annum. Music, vocal and instrumental \$30. per annum.

Articles necessary for the acquirement of other elegant accomplishments are procured at the request and expense of the parents. Quills, ink, paper and books, for the lower class \$6. For the higher, \$10. per annum. No deduction is made to the pupils for any absence unless occasioned by sickness.

Dress and Furniture—Each pupil must bring, at her entrance, her bedding, consisting of a mattress 5 1/2 by 2 1/2 feet, a pillow, two pairs of sheets, two blankets and a coverlet. Six changes of linen, stockings, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, one green sun bonnet, a sufficiency of under dresses, a white muslin veil, a silver spoon, a knife and fork, a cup, two plates, a tumbler, a tooth-



Missouri Historical Society

John Mullanphy

Monsieur

COL. AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU
PAPERS

Lorsqu'il fut question de l'établissement que nous
commençons ici, Monsieur Mullauphy m'assura que
vous ne mettriez point d'obstacle à ce que nous
eussions un pont sur votre ruisseau pour les personnes
à pied; Il m'a ajouté depuis que j'étais ici que
vous aviez formellement donné votre consentement
et promis de le mettre par écrit quand le temps
en seroit venu.

Je vous, Monsieur, vous remercie de ces
bonnes dispositions à notre égard, et n'aurais
pas cru pouvoir faire commencer l'ouvrage
sans vous en prévenir et sans solliciter de
nouveau votre permission par écrit.
Veuillez je vous prie m'honorer d'une
réponse et me dire Monsieur avec un
profond respect

Votre dévoué serviteur.

Philippine Duchesne sup



Chapel of the old City House

brush, two pairs of shoes, combs, a bag for her linen, a trunk, a workbasket, six capes of cambric and one of black velvet, one cloak, six towels, one pair of gloves.

On week days the pupils may wear any decent garment whatever; on Sundays and Festivals they dress in black or white.

General Regulations. The Academic year commences on the 1st of October and ends on the 8th or 10th of September. At the expiration of every quarter, a bulletin is sent to the parents of each child, acquainting them with the state of her health, behaviour and proficiency. The religious exercises of the Academy are Catholic. Young ladies of all denominations are admitted, provided they be willing, for the sake of order, to assist at the public duties of religious worship performed in the house.

The young ladies are permitted to spend the time of vacation at the Academy, nay, the mistresses prefer that they do, because even that time, though granted for relaxation, may be very usefully improved. The parents are requested not to pay visits to their children, except on Thursdays.

It is earnestly desired that such persons as live at a considerable distance, appoint an agent at St. Louis, who may represent them, as much as possible, in everything relative to their children. All letters are to be addressed to the Superior of the Academy, and they are opened, those of the parents only excepted.

Mother Octavie Berthold, one of Mother Duchesne's first companions to America, died at the old City House in 1833. The following year Mother Duchesne recorded that her own daily activities at City House began at four in the morning and continued until eleven at night. She was

superior, treasurer, had charge of the pantry, sacristy, and nuns' linen room. She taught a class for the children in the free school and spent two hours daily with the orphans. In a letter to Mother Barat, Mother Duchesne wrote, "Send us three more religious of solid virtue." She might have added that they must have stamina. Language remained an obstacle for Philippine Duchesne for she observed in 1837 that she could read English but "it is quite another thing to understand it when it is spoken or to speak it myself." A cholera epidemic swept through the community in 1834 and the schools were closed. However, at the end of the year when Mother Duchesne moved to Florissant and the Florissant superior, Mother Thieffry came to City House, City House was thriving, again.

The pupils yearly presented a formal New Year's greeting to Bishop Rosati who preserved several of them. One greeting was signed by Mary Ann Rourke, first Child of Mary at the old City House. He also saved the address of 1838:

"If the grateful and sincere good wishes of youthful hearts can afford you one moment of satisfaction, then receive them. May the delightful reminiscences of a virtuous life shed o'er your mind a peace and serenity which the world cannot give to its votaries, and which is a foretaste of those ineffable joys which we earnestly hope may be your happy portion, after this fleeting life shall pass away like the Old Year, forever. We have the honor, Right Reverend Sir, of subscribing our-



1828 lithograph of the old City House

selves, your children of the Sacred Heart.”

Mother Thieffry established the first sodality of Our Lady for girls in St. Louis. Mother Barat had founded the Congregation of the Children of Mary (Enfants de Marie) at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris on December 8, 1816. The sodality's activities were not limited to pupils of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, but extended to alumnae and all Catholic women. The St. Louis adult branch was established in 1853 with Father Arnold Damen as its director. Reverend Mother Margaret Galwey, the moderator of the sodality, welcomed forty-six members at the first monthly meeting. Records of the Children of Mary were lost during the move from Broadway to Maryland Avenue, but the records since 1875 are at Villa Duchesne where the Sodality moved after the close of City House and Barat Hall. They include a notice the librarian of 1879 wrote pursuing the negligent book borrowers,

A Children of Mary sewing society was formed in 1884 to sew for orphans and yellow fever sufferers. From 1893 to the present a small group of sodalists have formed the Tabernacle sewing group. At the suggestion of Mother B. Garesche, vestments and altar linens were made. Over the years the sodality sewing group, now directed by Mother Alice Kock, has furnished beautifully designed vestments and altar linens to priests from the Inner City and the Missions around the world.

The sodalist of the 1960's also have a strong social action and education program in the inner city. In 1898 during the Spanish-American War, the city newspapers called a special meeting for sodalists to come to the City House to make scapulars for the soldiers. A chapel at Wilhelmina, Dunklin County, Missouri was erected by the Children of Mary in 1908 in memory of their directress, Mother Aitken. Many accompanied Archbishop (later Cardinal) Glennon when he went to bless the chapel. The sodality opened the “Catholic Outing Home” for underprivileged children in 1910 and continued to sponsor it until the 1940's. It was established in the ante-bellum



A student at the old City House, Elise Miltenberger.



Award given at the old City House in 1861

Clay mansion just north of Calvary Cemetery.

On November 18, 1852 Mother Philippine Duchesne died at St. Charles, her first foundation in America. The convent journal reads: "As the noonday Angelus ceased ringing, that eighteenth day of November, 1852, the heroic life of Philippine Duchesne came to an end." She had valiantly achieved her mission. The foundation of the Society of the Sacred Heart in America is so closely interwoven with local history that Missouri has placed Philippine Duchesne first on a bronze tablet of "pioneer women who have contributed most to the public welfare of the state." This tablet, located at Jefferson Memorial, Forest Park, was unveiled in 1918, the Centenary of Mother Duchesne's arrival in America.

In the move from the convent on Broadway to the new City House on Maryland Avenue the archives from 1858-1893 were packed in a box marked "valuable". Someone took this quite literally and they disappeared!

The St. Louis of 1893 was far different from the city that Philippine Duchesne had known. At first the city had been settled up and down the western bank of the Mississippi, but by the Nineties it had expanded to the West. It was now the fourth largest city in manufacturing in the United States, after New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Downtown, the world's first skyscraper, Louis Sullivan's Wainwright Building, had just been completed. The once beautiful Chouteau's Pond had been drained for health reasons and at one end of its basin mammoth Union Station was under construction.

Many families of former students and parents of some City House students had moved west to the beautiful residential areas near Grand Avenue, from Vandeventer Place to Longfellow Boulevard. Some families had moved as far west as Forest Park, a favorite spot to spend a Sunday afternoon in the Gay Nineties.

The house on Broadway, in the southern part



View of the old City House in the 1870s surrounded by the "Old French Market". It is the property with a low stone wall, to the left of center in the background.

of downtown was an inconvenient site for a private school for young ladies. The once quiet, wooded neighborhood had become congested with factories, stores and warehouses. The enrollment had decreased for several years. Some students had transferred to the new boarding Academy on Meramec and Nebraska, Maryville. There were only ten students in 1889 and three students in 1893. After much deliberation, a site was purchased on Taylor Avenue. According to the archives of the Society, it was a site "considered to be very remote in the early nineties for a day school." However, in just a few years, it stood in the midst of a great real estate boom.

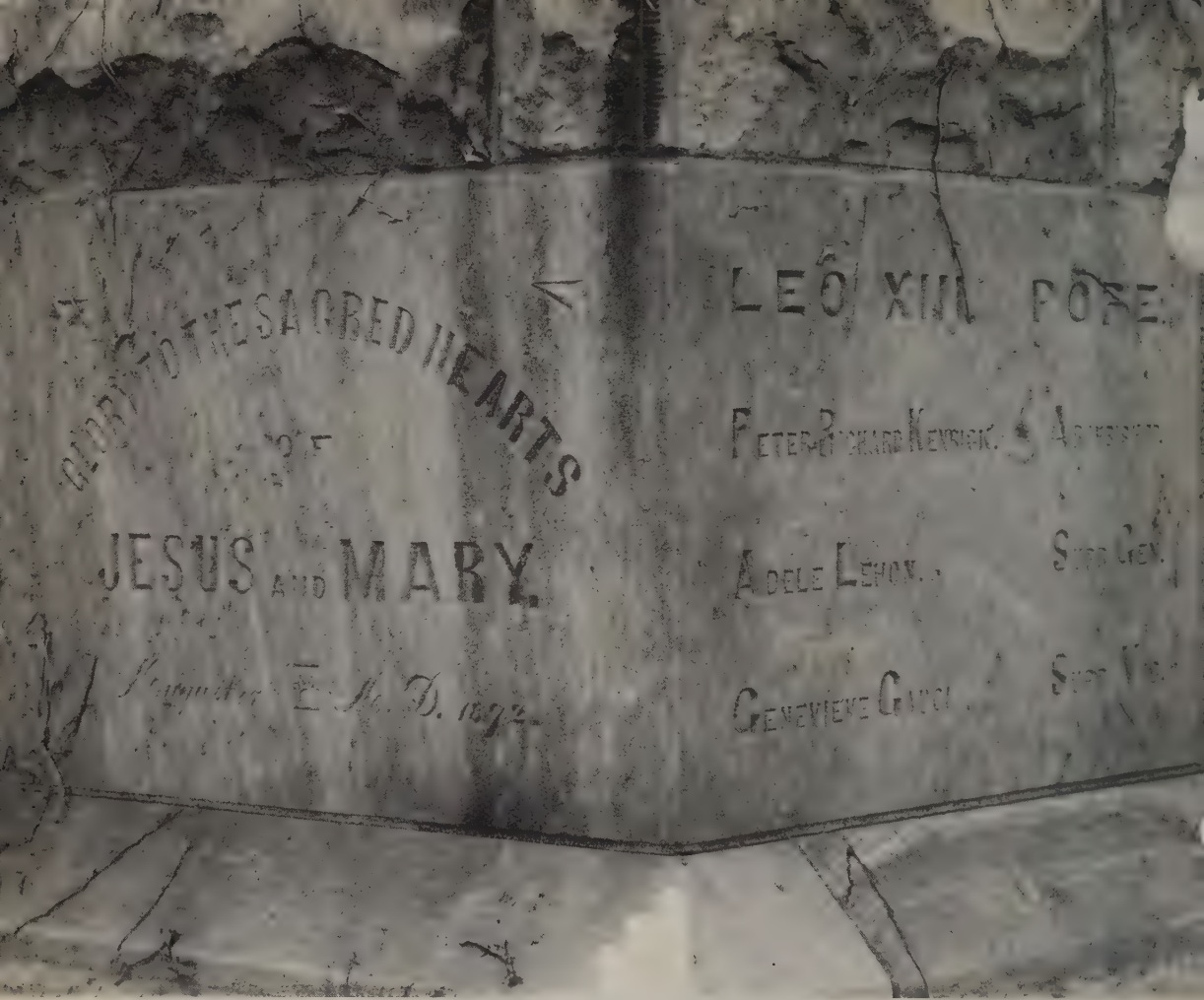
The old convent was dismantled with mingled sentiments of joy and regret. The parish free school was closed. Many former students at the

Academy sadly visited this house that had witnessed the labors and suffering of Mother Duchesne. On August 3, 1893 the last mass was offered in the old convent and the nuns moved to the new house.

The red brick building stood on a nearly treeless site. It had simple, rectangular lines except for its grand turreted entrance. The present southern classroom wing and the Barat Hall and chapel wing were added later. The chapel, at that time, was in the large room, which was later used as the Assembly Room. The altar and matching pedestals now in St. Madeleine Sophie's chapel, were designed by Tiffany. Mrs. Harig, Mother Hildegard Hellmuth's great-grandmother purchased them from the Tiffany Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893.



City House, Maryland, Taylor and Berlin Avenues, before the addition of the Maryland Avenue wing.



Cornerstone of the new City House

On September 4, 1893, the new City House was opened. Reverend Mother Elise Miltenberger greeted the 115 students at the new school. Three weeks later she welcomed 150 members to the first Sodality meeting. Within the month the orphanage was established.

Parents of the girls at City House requested the nuns to begin a grade school for boys. There was no private Catholic grade school for boys in the city. Mother Miltenberger recognized the need and established Barat Hall. It was named for the foundress of the Society of the Sacred Heart, Madeleine Sophie Barat. Barat Hall was one of a few private boys schools taught by the Society of the Sacred Heart. Many of the Society's free schools in Europe have boys in their classes. Pope John XXIII attended a Sacred Heart free school in Italy and reminded the nuns he was one of their few alumni.

From the start Barat Hall boys maintained high academic excellence and after graduation were admitted to excellent high schools and colleges in St. Louis and the East. The record of accomplishment of the fewer than one thousand Barat Hall graduates is remarkable. Their civic and Christian influence would be a credit to a school many times the size of Barat Hall.

Mother O'Connor was placed in charge of the boys. Their classrooms were along the ground floor corridor, in the rooms that later became the faculty dining room, nurse's room, print room and cloister. The boys adapted the school rules in their own inimitable way. Of course, Barat Hall boys bowed, when they received their Tres Bien, Bien or Assez Bien for the week's record at Monday Primes. Instead of ribbons, the boys received bars. Barat Hall boys were separated from the hordes of chattering females, always

disdainfully referred to as "the girls". This separation was complete. Many a City House girl and a Barat Hall boy first met away from school, totally unaware that they had shared the same refectory, assembly room, chapel, and playing fields for several years. On the few occasions when City House and Barat Hall students were assembled together, First Friday Mass, Christmas baskets and Field Day, the older Prep girls painstakingly combed each hair into place before passing the ranks of boys, while keeping their eyes straight ahead. As far into the post-Victorian era as the 1950's, if a girl talked to a boy on the grounds it was an incredible event. Briefly, during World War II the first, second and third grades of girls were merged with the boys and classes were held in Barat Hall. A Barat Hall legend says the boys wrote Reverend Mother General in Rome asking her "to get those dames out of Barat Hall". Whatever the real fact, they were removed shortly.

Mother Frances Gilmore was a student the first year on Maryland and Taylor. During 1967, the year she celebrated her Golden Jubilee as a nun, she reminisced about the school schedule in those first years. School began at 9:00 A.M. and dismissal was at 3:30 P.M. The first class of the day, English, lasted one hour and a half. Younger students studied grammar and composition and older students read the classics. The only recreation of the day began at 10:30 A.M. and lasted ten minutes. Then, there were two periods before noon. First, Doctrine for all. Then reading and spelling for the younger students, history and geography for the others. A hot lunch was served for 25¢ at noon. One could bring lunch from home if she wished. From 12:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M. there were classes in French, Latin, science and then practice in the writing of letters and essays.

Mother Gilmore fondly recalled the day of her First Holy Communion. The Barat Hall boys wore navy blue suits, with white arm bands; the girls wore long white dresses, veils and wreaths. Archbishop Kain said the early Mass and gave the children their First Communion. After Mass he confirmed the children. They remained at the convent all day. After five o'clock benediction, they were enrolled in the scapular.

Miss Paula Hughes wrote of May 31, 1897, the day of her First Communion. "We slowly walked down the aisle of the chapel to the beautiful white prie-Dieus and gold chairs. A lighted candle was placed on each prie-Dieu. Since there were only eight girls in the class, we made a retreat



Reverend Mother Elise Miltenberger, foundress of Barat Hall and the first Reverend Mother of the new City House.

and spent the night before at City House."

The first Distribution of Ribbons at City House on Maryland and Taylor occurred on January 2, 1894. The Blue Ribbons were Ethel Flanagan, Helen Drew and Virginia Dunn. Green ribbons were Marie Carton and Francine Lucas. Pink Ribbons were Delphine McMenamy, Loretta and Susan Brady, Lucille Shields, Agnes Ruhl and Grace Little.

Mother Gilmore recalled that on congés even in the nineties no one could agree which team had won cache-cache. At the time the nuns, not the students, planned every detail of the congé. Each class mistress made costumes for her class to wear. One year, a class wore sailor suits and caps, another class wore Spanish outfits of red and yellow crepe paper with black veils worn as mantillas.

Primes for the early students was not just



Barat Hall boys in the nineties

a report of the week's conduct and then the award of medals. Every Friday each class had a written test. On Monday the students who had received the highest three grades would have their names and percentages read. For a short time all grades were read out; but that was stopped when one student received a 9% in algebra.

In the nineties the girls' uniform required only that they wear navy blue styled according to their own taste. The boys, at first, wore a military type uniform. Later they wore a navy suit with a red tie which evolved into navy knickers, sweater, blazer and a white shirt with open collar. The knickers had been specially made for Barat Hall for some years until the late fifties when the manufacturer discontinued them. Then, the boys wore short or long khaki trousers.

A number of important visitors came to City House shortly after its move to the West End. In 1898, the Mother General, Reverend Mother Mabel Digby, and her assistant, who later succeeded her, Mother Janet Erskine Stuart, came to visit. It was the first time a Mother General of the Society of the Sacred Heart had visited her children in America. The feast wishes at City

House and Barat Hall included a tableau and an address read by Anna Lightholder. Frances Gilmore, Harriet LaMotte and Lucille Cates presented a chalice, a censer and a mass missal from the students.

In 1900, turn-of-the century celebrations made headlines, but in Sacred Heart convents across the world there was another reason to celebrate the year. It was the centenary of the founding of the Society of the Sacred Heart by Madeleine Sophie Barat in Paris. On November 21, the whole school was decorated with tea roses, chrysanthemums and greenery. Archbishop Glennon and thirty-six priests were entertained at feast wishes. Everyone received a framed picture of the Sacred Heart. A congé was given the following day.

President Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by Governor Alexander Dockery and Mayor David R. Francis were received on the front lawn of City House and Barat Hall on May 30, 1904. Mayor Francis, later U. S. Ambassador to Russia lived immediately to the east of City House on the site of the present McAuley Hall. The girls wore white dresses and red, white and blue scarves. The boys wore their blue uniforms that

were made in a military style. Loretta Brady, Miriam Benoist, Marie Anderson, Julia Bates and Kathleen Cates presented flowers and a card of welcome. The colorful President was visiting St. Louis to officially dedicate the World's Fair which opened the following year.

In 1904 the whole world came to City House and Barat Hall's front door. From May 1 to December 1, while the Fair was being celebrated just three blocks from the convent, concentrating on school books was very difficult. To these children who had never seen a movie or television, everything at the Fair was educational, as well as fun. Together with the rest of the world they were introduced to ice cream cones, hot dogs and iced tea. Goûter was never like that! Some students were thrilled by the first controlled balloon flight in history on October 31. The last day of the Fair the children were given a holiday.

On December 8, 1905 the girl's school held the first Lily Procession. They prepared for nine days with prayers and acts of self discipline.

The new classroom wing, to the south of the

main building, was opened in September, 1908. The addition of many large classrooms, and study halls was done with great foresight.

That same fall those new, large rooms were crowded with over five hundred priests, seminarians and monks, including fifteen bishops, five archbishops, and the Papal Delegate. They took over City House and Barat Hall for the day to prepare for a procession to the site of the New Cathedral for the laying of the cornerstone. Over 40,000 people joined them on that October 18. Before the Cathedral school was built parish children attending public or non-Catholic schools, came to City House for Sunday school. After their new school was completed in 1916, City House nuns, under the direction of Mother Henrietta Spalding, taught there until 1921.

In 1910, the children gave a lawn party with refreshments, raffles and a fishpond to raise money for a grotto they wished to build on the northeast corner of the grounds. They raised \$400. The next year, the grotto, a copy of the one in Lourdes, France, was blessed by Archbishop Glennon.

City House girls in the nineties





Missouri Historical Society

Ex-President Cleveland, President Theodore Roosevelt and David R. Francis before the entrance to the Francis home, May 3, 1903. The President and Mr. Francis visited City House and Barat Hall the same day.



Mother Frances Gilmore at the age of ten.

The temporary chapel was not large enough for the growing school. It was decided to build a magnificent new one. Also, more classrooms were needed for Barat Hall. The architect, Mr. George W. Hellmuth, Sr., Mother Hildegarde Hellmuth's father, designed a wing which incorporated the chapel on the second floor and Barat Hall on the first. On August 24, 1913 the cornerstone was laid by Father Gilfillan, the chaplain. It was consecrated on May 13, 1915. Pope Benedict XV cabled a Papal Blessing. Only the clergy were admitted to the chapel for the first part of the ceremony. The relics from the old altar were moved to the new. Afterwards everyone entered the chapel. Many said it was as magnificent as a cathedral. The Children of Mary gave the main altar. The two large windows in the side chapels (one was destroyed in the tornado

of 1959) were given by the students. The altar and matching pedestals from the temporary chapel were moved to the new side chapel dedicated to St. Madeleine Sophie Barat. The sanctuary lamp and communion railing were given to the Sacred Heart Convent's chapel at St. Charles. The old chapel became the assembly room and stage. However, the arched windows and doorways, the platforms that held the stalls and the choirloft remained.

During World War I the school changed addresses again, but this time without a move. Now, instead of being situated on Maryland, Taylor and Berlin, it was on Maryland, Taylor and Pershing. The street was renamed in honor of the American General. During the war the Children of Mary equipped a workroom in the basement beneath Barat Hall to make bandages, linens, surgical sponges and scrapbooks. There was room for 500 people to work. It was staffed by members from several Catholic Women's Organizations throughout the city.

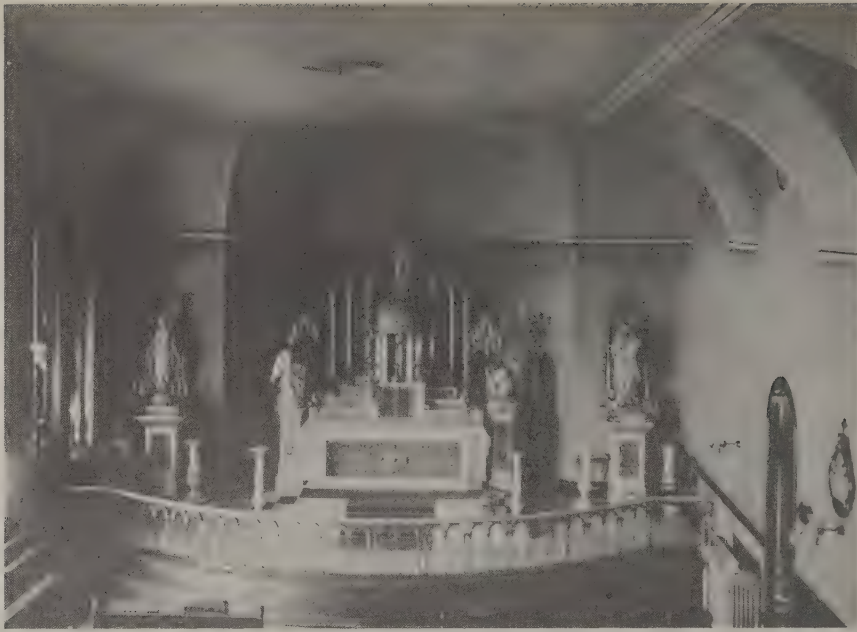
The students, the nuns and the alumnae celebrated the centenary of Mother Duchesne's arrival in St. Louis with a Pontifical Mass, Benediction, feast wishes and receptions throughout the year of 1918.

Marshal Foch came to St. Louis on November 3, 1921. He was honored at a reception at St. Louis University. The Academics were invited and a City House student, Claire Peugeot, gave an address in French and presented flowers.

Madeleine Sophie Barat was canonized by Pope Pius XI in Rome on May 25, 1925. It was a glorious day for the religious and children of the Sacred Heart. Nuns and children from convents all over the world joined together with members of the Barat family in the explosion of

From a turn of the century post card.





The first chapel on Maryland Avenue, which was converted to the assembly hall after the new chapel was built.

applause and cheering at St. Peter's. The first miracle accepted by Rome for her cause was a cure of a City House student, Nancy Bakewell. At City House and Barat Hall a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Glennon in the presence of nuns, alumnae, alumni and children. The following fall, a Triduum was celebrated in honor of St. Madeleine Sophie.

City House and Barat Hall's new neighbor, the New Cathedral, was consecrated by Archbishop Glennon on June 29, 1925. The convent played host to the clergy, again, so that they could prepare for the ceremonies. Fifty-nine archbishops and bishops, and hundreds of clergy vested at the convent, then processed to the Cathedral. The final Benediction of the day was given on the front porch of City House by Cardinal O'Donnell of Ireland. The Knights of Columbus and soldiers from Jefferson Barracks were on hand to maintain order.

1927 was one big birthday party. City House was one hundred years old. To celebrate there were Pontifical Masses, Solemn Benedictions followed by receptions. Reverend Mother Lily Garesche and the nuns invited several groups, the clergy, nuns from other orders, alumnae, Children of Mary, parents and students.

During these years three much-loved nuns cheered, coaxed and chided the Barat Hall boys. Many an alumnus has a devilish twinkle in his

eye as he says in a sing-song voice, "Mother Lyons, Crabb and Crowe, the menagerie".

The gymnasium was opened on December 6, 1928 with a dinner for the parents and other benefactors. The children had helped raise money by selling cardboard "bricks". Physical Education was added to the curriculum. Dismissal was moved from 2:30 pm to 5:20 pm. Until then, a "tin" roofed building on the southeast corner of the grounds called the "shed" served as a gym. Miss "Blewie", practically an institution as the City House coach in the twenties and thirties, helped make City House's school spirit famous outside the grounds as she cheered her teams to victory.

On May 21, 1929, the children of City House and Barat Hall and the girls of Maryville gave an operetta, "Robin Hood" on the Society's newly purchased grounds at Conway and Spoede Roads, "in the country". The spectacular was presented to raise funds for a new school to be called Villa Duchesne. The play was an artistic and financial success and Villa opened four months later.

The annual Bazaar began in 1932. It was given to raise money for the gymnasium. After the gym debt was paid in 1936, the proceeds were given to the missions. Later, in the fifties the profits were used for general maintenance. At first the Bazaar was held in the Children of Mary room, the Assembly room and parlors. Each class had

The altar and pedestals were purchased at the Tiffany Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 for the temporary chapel. When the chapel wing was completed they were moved to this side chapel named for Madeleine Sophie Barat.





Cornerstone of Chapel and Barat Hall wing

their own booth and donated the gifts. Later the parents organized and assembled the Bazaar on a much larger scale and held it in the gym. In the sixties the "Annual Giving Fund" eliminated the need for the Bazaar. In its place the students held an annual Carnival given for the benefit of underprivileged children and the missions.

In 1933, The Associated Alumnae of the Sacred Heart in the United States was formed in St. Louis. They held their first convention here. For generations many City House Alumnae had returned to the convent each first Friday for Mass, had come to monthly Sodality Meetings, and had attended receptions to honor a new Reverend Mother or to greet a visiting Reverend Mother General. However, they did not have an official alumnae organization with officers and committees. Reverend Mother Catherine Warren asked Nancy Bates Kimball to organize a group so that they could give a luncheon at City House for the convention. Mrs. Kimball and her committee made a list of alumnae, then called and persuaded

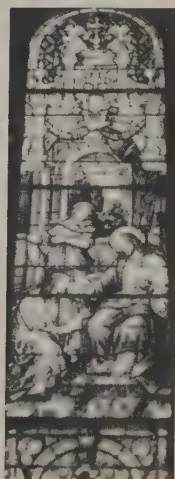
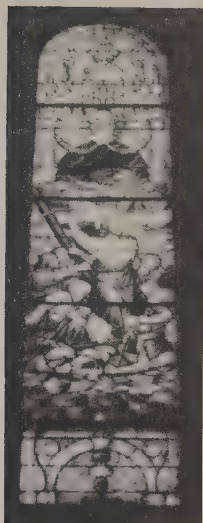
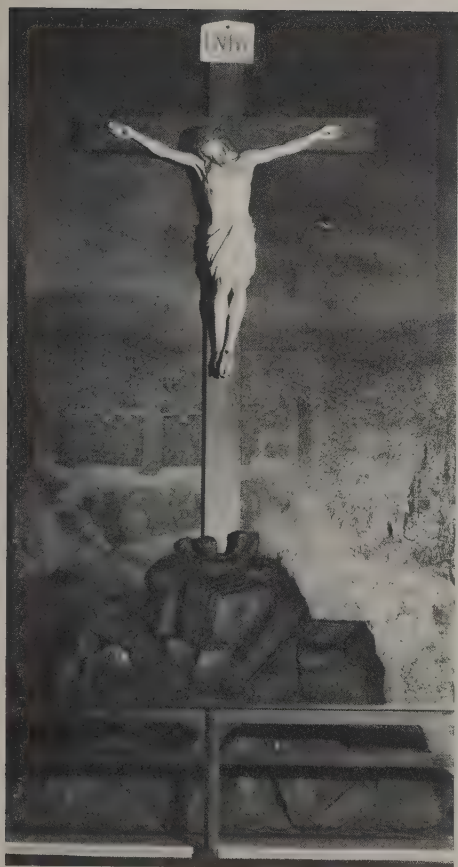
them to help with the luncheon and attend the convention. Mrs. Kimball, chosen the first president of the Alumnae, recalled that since there were no alumnae dues to pay for the luncheon, the alumnae contributed money and food, lent silver services and arranged for a cateress to prepare the party. There was a near catastrophe when the nuns realized that the kitchen was cloister, but an exception was made for the day. Luncheon was served buffet style, a new fashion that startled the nuns but saved the alumnae money. May garden flowers, the superb food and the array of silver services on the tables made it the most elegant party of the convention despite the buffet service.

On October 30, 1936 His Eminence Cardinal Pacelli was brought to City House by Archbishop Glennon. Reverend Mother Matilde Mouton, the nuns and children of City House and Barat Hall greeted them on the front porch and driveway. Cardinal Pacelli stayed only twenty minutes, but it was long enough to give the children two



The main altar of the City House—Barat Hall Chapel







holidays and the nuns a congé. On May 2, 1939 white smoke rose from the Sistine Chapel in Rome signifying that the College of Cardinals had elected a Pope. The nuns and children gathered in the Assembly Room to hear the name of the new Pope over the radio. There were cheers and "vivas", the school record says, especially from the boys. They were thrilled that their friend, Cardinal Pacelli, was Pope Pius XII.

In 1938 at the suggestion of Reverend Mother Odile Lapeyre, the City House Alumnae sponsored a choral festival. They invited all St. Louis Catholic High Schools to send their glee clubs to participate. It began on a small scale in St. Louis University's gymnasium, but it received such an enthusiastic response from audiences and newspaper music reviews that it was held annually in the Opera House of the Kiel Auditorium. Ten years later it was replaced by the Archdiocese's own festival. Then, the Alumnae sponsored a weekly radio program of book reviews to encourage reading of good literature.

Philippine Duchesne, City House's foundress, was beatified in 1940 by Pius XII. Pontifical Masses, feast wishes and receptions were held in her honor.

On September 23, 1940 Bishop Donnelly blessed a beautiful new Mater shrine at City House. It

was given by Betty McNichols in memory of her sister, Mary. For all City House girls it became a very special place of prayer, before exams, before games and at the beginning of each day. It was the custom for the girls to curtsy as they passed the shrine.

On February 12, 1943 children in the upper third of their eighth grade class in parochial schools were invited to come to City House to take a test for a scholarship to be given by the Alumnae. The first year seventy girls came to take the test. Afterwards the City House girls entertained them. Every year after that the Alumnae gave a Shrove Tuesday card party to raise the scholarship money.

By the nineteen forties the school had grown so large that it was necessary to hire many lay teachers. The addition of their salaries to the cost of modern teaching facilities and the maintenance of the fifty year old building had become a burden on the nuns. A group of parents, mostly graduates of City House and Barat Hall themselves, formed the City House Barat Hall Association to raise funds annually for the school. They sponsored many activities and paid for a variety of necessary things from a complete sprinkler system to tuckpointing. Later the City House Barat Hall Association became a father's organization with a separate Mother's Club.

Reverend Mother Lapeyre welcomed Empress Zita of Austria in 1946. She gave the Community, the Children of Mary and the older boys and girls a fascinating talk about court life in Vienna.

Another former Austrian head of state, Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg came to City House in the fifties, not as a dignitary, but as a father of a student. He was the fourth head of state to visit City House-Barat Hall.

Barat Hall's headmaster, Sylvester J. Kuntz celebrated his twenty-five years as a teacher at Barat Hall in 1951. His Barat Hall boys, former students, parents, and even the girls celebrated his Silver Jubilee with feast wishes. Mr. Kuntz has become a legend in his own time. One alumnus of the fifties said, "My life's divided into 'before Mr. Kuntz' and 'after'. The 'after' has direction and a model to live by." A graduate of the sixties said, "Eighth grade is supposed to be traumatic; Mr. Kuntz's eighth grade was great. Learning was fun; growing up was a challenge."

Superior General, Very Reverend Mother Therese de Lescure, came to spend several days at the convent on October 4, 1953. At the girls' feast wishes the children presented a tableau of the Founding of City House in 1827 by Blessed

Philippine. The boys entertained this gentle French nun with an authentic Indian dance which they had learned at various summer camps. They had made the costumes themselves. At the end of the boys' feast wishes, one of the boys came forward to read his address in French. He had been coached by Madame Altermatt for his role. He read each word with utmost care, but with much suffering. At one point in the address he said most clearly the words "heuresment mais malheuresment" which so perfectly described his plight that everyone in the room muffled a laugh.

The Associated Alumnae of the Sacred Heart held their biennial convention in St. Louis in May of 1957. Isabel Fulton Acee, past president of City House Alumnae was President. The opening tea was given at City House for the Alumnae of all the Sacred Heart Convents. A group of Barat Hall Alumni were asked to give a skit for the closing banquet at the Khorassan Room of the Chase Hotel. Dressed as Barat Hall boys they sang:

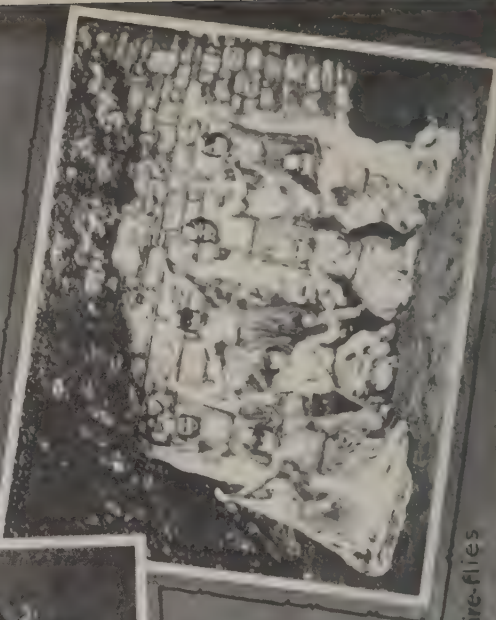
When we were young we used to wait
In the corridor at half past eight
Fall into ranks like you've never seen
And March like soldiers to morning prime



View of the St. Louis Cathedral from the south field.



Gypsies



Fire-flies



Betrothal of Maid Marian
and Robin Hood



From the legends of the forest
the firefly is a symbol of
the night



Merry Men



Elves

We'd sit there tense and worry about
The fact that our sins had found us out
For the merest sowing of any wild oats
Was sure to make us lose our notes

We'd bow to mother and move our chairs
Sit there burdened with a million cares
Then exit smiling with the fortunate mass
A very good for conduct and a tres bien for class

Barat Hall boys of serious mein
Barat Hall boys at morning prime
What they did they didn't mean
Allons-pourquoi-merci

Some days we'd ask for a special treat
Like a case of Whistle or a bite to eat
But we knew we'd wait until we got home
When Mother would answer "I will write to
Rome"

At Christmas time we'll ne'er forget
Lambs to the creche climbing step by step.
But good or bad just this we'll say
All would make it on the final day.

Reverend Mother would say "whose lamb is that
on the bottom step—the one that's black".
We never thought, though we were able,
Bad little boys could make the stable.

Barat Hall lambs climbing step by step
Barat Hall lambs with obnoxious rep
Don't you worry you'll get there yet.
Allons-pourquoi-merci.

We'd go to Bazaars and never lag
From fortune teller to a keen grab bag.
Several times a year we'd behave like beasts
And all get sick at Reverend Mother's feasts.

Four times a year or twice at least
Our Reverend Mother had a feast.
These holidays we never guessed,
Were to give the nuns a well-earned rest.

Barat Hall boys are never mean.
Barat Hall boys are neat and clean.
Barat Hall boys like Fulton Sheen.
Allons-pourquoi-merci.

We'd put on plays that the critic shuns
Compulsory attendance for parents and nuns
What we did to the three wise men alone
Would have kept the Kings from leaving home.

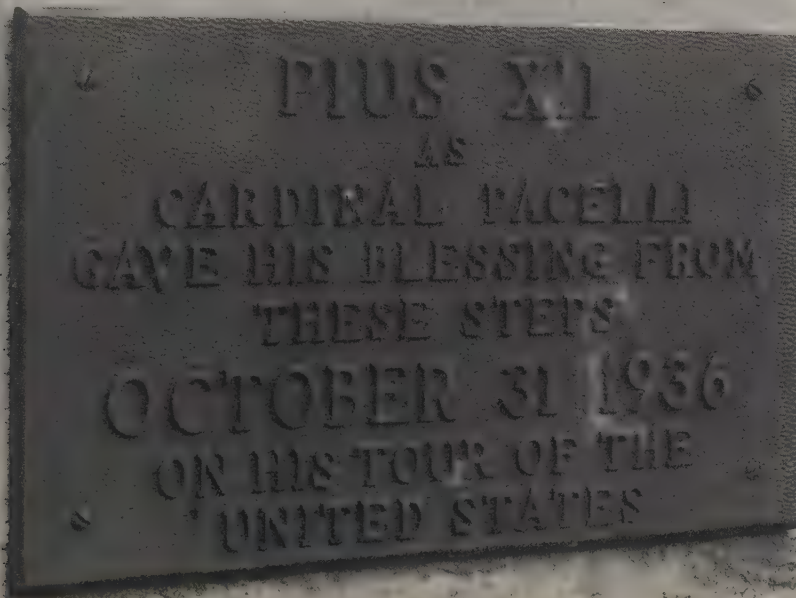
Within the play closet the nuns could find
Whatever you could bring to mind
For Moses, Lincoln, or any of those
The closet yielded the original clothes.

Balthasar came in boa fur,
Melchoir dressed in spotted cur,
Caspar, poor guy, spilled the myrrh.
Allons-pourquoi-merci.

We became bi-lingual at school they say.
Don't mispronounce the word parfait.
We can ouvre and ferme like Parisian sports
If it involves the fenetres or portes.

We can voici the chapeau with a joli coeur
We even know what a nez is fer
But the trouble is this information
Is hard to put in conversation

Barat Hall boys don't talk in ranks
Barat Hall boys abjure left banks
Barat Hall boys speak French like Franks
Allons-pourquoi-merci



Plaque placed on the front steps of City House-Barat Hall



Barat Hall Indians welcome Reverend Mother General to the Wild West in 1953.

For several years in the fifties Maryville College invited the Academies of the Sacred Heart all over the United States to send their basketball teams to a tournament. All the schools in this Vicariate attended and usually several from the East. One student said, "It was great fun meeting Sacred Heart girls from all over the country and feeling you'd known them all your life." Like the celebrated Miss "Blewie" of the previous generation, Miss Emmy Lou Behrens prodded her teams to victory.

In 1959, Dr. Thomas Dooley, a Barat Hall graduate, came to talk to the children about his work in Laos. One of the boys asked where he had decided to become a doctor. Dr. Dooley pointed to a section of the Assembly Room and said "right about there".

A tornado swept through St. Louis on February 7, 1959. Several people were killed and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. City House and Barat Hall were right in the tornado's path. The stained glass windows in both the side chapels were blown out and shattered. Many other windows were broken, fences and trees were destroyed, but fortunately no one was injured. The Alumnae Card Party was held as scheduled, less than twelve hours after the tornado.

Young members of the Alumnae organized a

dinner dance at the historic Chatillon-DeMenil Mansion in September of 1966. A feature of the party was a kiosk decorated with photographs of the alumnae as students.

October 20, 1966 was a sad day for everyone who loved City House and Barat Hall. Reverend Mother Eleanor Mulqueen, the superior Vicar, announced that City House and Barat Hall would be closed in June of 1968 because of a shortage of nuns to staff the schools. Alumnae, parents and children asked if the decision could be reconsidered. After some months of rethinking the problem, it was decided that there was no alternative but to close both City House and Barat Hall. City House would merge with Villa Duchesne. The sale of the property on Maryland and Taylor would finance several new buildings at Villa.

One evening during the summer of 1967, City House and Barat Hall had an unannounced visitor. Reverend Mother Adams was told that Mrs. Kennedy was in the parlor. Reverend Mother thought it was one of the faculty and was surprised to see Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, a Boston alumna and mother of the late President John F. Kennedy.

The last year at City House and Barat Hall was very special. The nuns and children were determined that each traditional event would

be the best ever. Extra time and love went into everything—games, congés, feast wishes and Field Day. Reverend Mother Adams and the Community invited the children, parents, alumnae, alumni and Children of Mary for Midnight Mass on Christmas.

Religious of the Sacred Heart and City House Alumnae came from across the country to attend the Alumnae luncheon April 20. Academics modeled uniforms from 1910 to 1968. The wide variety of hemlines, waistlines and colors showed that City House had survived many fashion cycles. The past presidents of the Alumnae were honored. They were Nancy Bates Kimball, Josephine Brinkwirth Medart, Alice Maloy McMahon, Ruth Gander Pfeffer, Julia Walsh Lamy, Pauline Robyn Tobin, the late Isabel Fulton Acee, Mildred Doyle Fleming, Jane Tobin Rice, Joan Warner Woerner and Jane Schroeer Armstrong. The gym was filled with tearful faces as the Academic Glee Club ended the luncheon

with the school song "Dear Old City House".

The Alumni of Barat Hall paid tribute that last spring to both Mother Mary Johnson and Mr. Sylvester Kuntz. On April 27 they returned with the Barat Hall students and parents for a special feast day to thank Mother Johnson for her twenty-one years at Barat Hall. They presented her with a check which she in turn gave to a South American school for poor boys operated by the Religious of the Sacred Heart. After the awards on the last Field Day Barat Hall boys, alumni, City House girls, alumnae and parents joined in honoring Mr. Kuntz who had guided Barat Hall boys for forty-two years.

On the last Field Day alumnae and alumni gathered throughout the day in the refectory to have goûter with old friends and discover themselves in the old pictures mounted on a kiosk.

St. Louis newspapers and local television stations did feature stories on the closing of the school after one hundred and forty-one years.



Dr. Thomas Dooley in his Laos office with banners of his alma mater and its sister school.



After the February 7th tornado, 1959.



Mother Mary Johnson and Headmaster Sylvester Kuntz

The girl's Prize Day, May 28, 1968 was City House's last day of school. The boys returned the next morning for their prizes, and for the Eighth Division's graduation ceremonies. That afternoon the City House graduates walked down the aisle of the beautiful chapel for the last time. The Children of Mary held their final meeting at City House June the first. The Community celebrated their last mass in the chapel Sunday June the second.

Reverend Mother Adams, the last descendent of Blessed Philippine as the City House superior, recalled the other valiant superiors, the many who had served the old convent on Broadway until 1893 and the superiors on Maryland and Taylor: Elise Miltenberger '93-'96, Henrietta Spalding '96-'98, Roberta Aitken '98-'01, Henrietta Sarens '01-'03, Victorine Cooreman '03-'08, Lilly Garesche '08-'19, Mary Reid '19-'21, Lily Garesche '21-'28, Catherine Warren '28-'34, Matilde Mouton '34-'37, Odile Lapeyre '37-'46, Margaret Murphy '46-'49, Katharyn Curtin '49-'52, Ruth Stanley '52-'58, Kathleen Marheineke '58-'60, Katharyn Curtin '60-'62, Angela McCabe '62-'63, and Mary Grey McNally '63-'64.

The differences in curriculum and teaching methods had greatly changed since Blessed Philippine's day. In the sixties some City House girls entered college with sufficient background to receive sophomore standing in college subjects. Barat Hall boys began high school with two years of high school Latin and one year of high school algebra behind them. The children learned French, not from the French nuns, but from electronic tapes. Even classical Latin was taught with audio-visual materials. They studied not only the Catholic Church, but modern problems in their religion classes. From the day Pope John XXIII announced Vatican Council II, January 25, 1959 to the last day at City House, the children were involved with the renewal in the Church. They adopted even the first minor changes with great enthusiasm. At Mass the last students at City House and Barat Hall sang of their faith and love in beautiful, simple songs derived from Negro spirituals and participated in English as the priest faced them. In the tradition of Blessed Philippine, who opened free schools along with the academies, the children of this last generation tutored culturally deprived children in the inner city along with the nuns.

But in the dramatically changing world of the 1960's the students themselves refused to put aside the traditions that Philippine Duchesne had given them as many Sacred Heart schools across the country had done. They voted to keep Primes, Ribbons and white uniforms. They found these old French customs not just sentimental rituals from the past, but an integral part of their education. Despite the changes 141 years had wrought. Blessed Philippine would have recognized the Children of City House and Barat Hall by their special family spirit . . . the spirit of

Love.

S. C. J. M.

PARIS, September 14, 1900.

MY VERY DEAR CHILDREN:

The children of the Sacred Heart have been in existence for one hundred years.

We know how dear this title is to you; but do not forget that it is not a mere title. You know the regulation of our school and the life of our Venerable Mother Barat, and if you have understood them well, you must see that your education in our society is not the result of chance, convenience or a concurrence of circumstances, but of the fact that God is calling you to a great family which has a long and glorious history. He is confiding

Barat Hall

1963

FOOTBALL

ROSTER



Tres Bien



Uniforms

The uniform is of obligation. It will be sent home, unless from her Mother. The co-operation on this point is essential. Gymnasium suit re

CITY HOUSE

DEAR OLD CITY HOUSE
OF YOU YOUR CHILDREN SING
WHILE WITH LOYAL HEARTS
OUR LOVE TO YOU WE BRING.
YOUR NOBLE SPIRIT
THROUGH ALL OUR LIVES SHALL
RING,
ALMA MATER, TO YOU WE CLING.

YOUR GOODLY DEEDS WOULD
EACH ONE SHARE
WITH YOU IN JOY AND IN
YOUR CARE.
WITH STANDARDS HIGH WE WILL
PLAY OUR PART
TRUE CHILDREN OF THE
SACRED HEART.

St. Louis, Mo.

ACADEMY conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, situated on Maryland and Taylor Avenues, is intended for day students.

Difference of religion is no obstacle to the admission of pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general regulations of the school.

The Academic Year opens on the first day in September and closes towards the end of June.

The course of studies embraces the whole range of subjects necessary to constitute a liberal and refined education.

An examination of the classes is made at the close of each term, and reports of scholarship and conduct are forwarded to parents and guardians every two months.

The uniform will be navy blue. The dress should be made simply.

Sacred Heart
(CITY HOUSE),

Christmas Dance

TIARA ROOM

Chase-Park Plaza Hotel
December 27, 1963

8:00 P.M. - 12:00 P.M.

Sponsored by III Academy

Barat Hall

Students are received in the Primary through the Preparatory and preparatory school examinations. As the number of applications must be made a year in advance, a place on the waiting list.

FIELD DAY

1958

The Religious of the Sacred Heart
cordially invite
the
First Communion
of
Pupils

in the Chapel of the
Convent of the Sacred Heart
Taylor and Maryland Avenues
at eight o'clock

Please present



Academy of the Sacred Heart

TAYLOR AND MARYLAND AVENUES

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Miss Dorothy Jefferson Pupil of the English Class
has obtained the 1st Distinction in Co. Dictionnaire

D. Jefferson
V. J. C.

SUPERIOR

April 29, 1913.

FRENCH.

Time: 9 to 12.

1. (a) Traduisez:

"Il faut convenir que l'amitié étant une harmonie entre les âmes, ne saurait subsister dans un éloignement prolongé, si elles ne se donnaient d'intervalle en intervalle quelques signes de bon accord; et ces signes peuvent être de deux sortes: les paroles et les actions. Les paroles portées par le papier, fidèle vont apprendre à celui qui oublie qu'il n'est point oublié. Toutefois il est des biens plus forts encore les paroles, ce sont les actions."

(b) Traduisez six de ces locutions:
Vous vous en êtes tiré
Vous faites

To the Children of City House and Barat Hall

Memories Are Not Made of Historical Occasions,

but of the Ordinary Days

of Classes, Goûter Recreations, Primes,

Punctuated by Feast Days, Congés and Special Occasions.





The Beginning of School









The Reading of the Rule



Mass of the Holy Spirit



First Fridays





Hockey.



Football



Mater's Feast

Christ the King

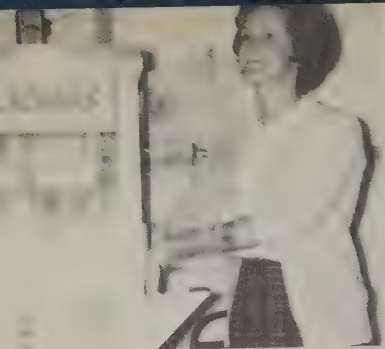


H A L L O W E E N









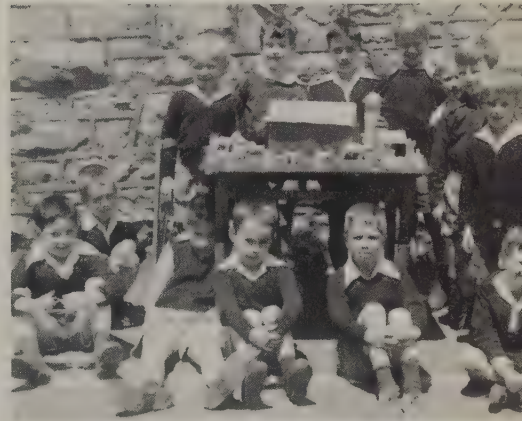


Reverend Mother's Feast





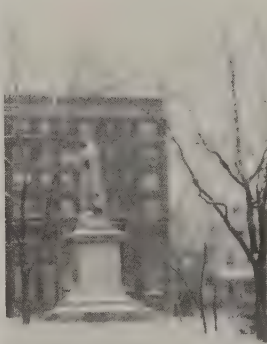
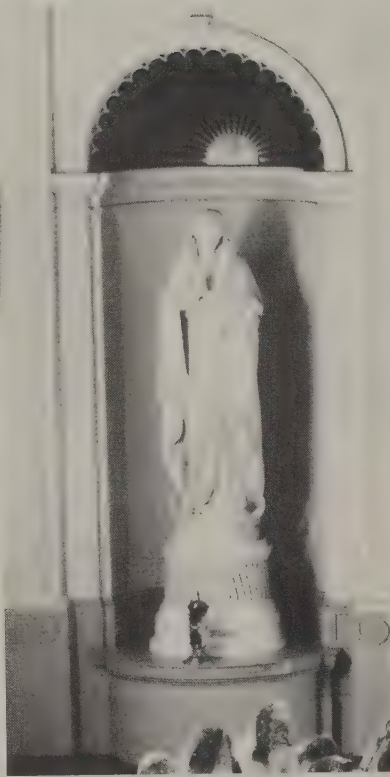
Thanksgiving Congè



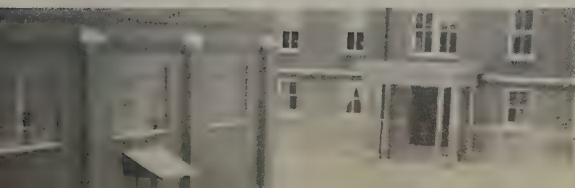
Little
Mary



Lily
Procession



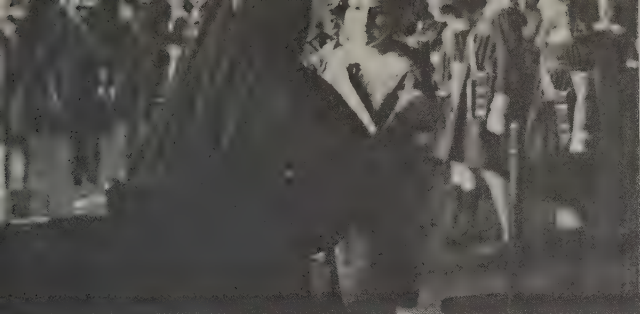
Christmas











January Distribution of Ribbons





The Basketball Season







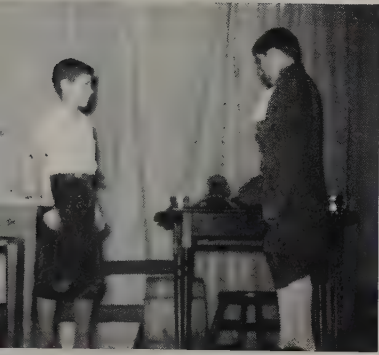
Tournaments

Trips



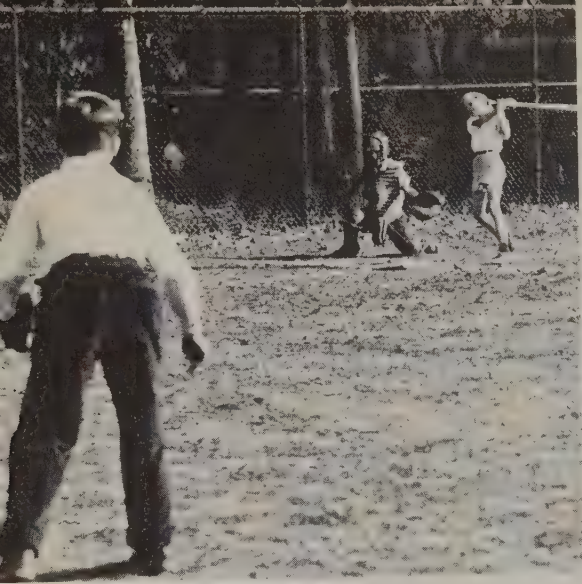


Plays









Baseball,
Softball
and Volleyball.





First Communion







1924





1907





1915





1925



1954



Spring Congé







Field Day









BARAT HALL GENERAL EXCELLENCE

BILL SCHERMAN
1939

JOE REDMAN
1939

CON STEPHEN
1940

DELL BOLLING
1939

EDWARD SCHULLEY
1941

LYNN M. PER
1940

EUGENE KERNALOZA
1942

THE CLASS OF 1941
1961

KENNETH TINE
1944

MIKE SINNER
BARRETT
1942

BILL CARLTON
1945

SIAN CIAPCIAR
1983

JOHN LANG
1946

TIM RICE
1964

VINCENT LOPICCOLO
1947

DANIEL JONES
JOHN REGAN
1965

JOHN CANTWEL
1948

CHRIS PALETTA
KEVIN SANDERS
1966

KEN THERMAN
1949

GEE BAUER
MICK RUNIT
DAN VOLNER
1967

BILL WEINBERG
1950

ROBERT GRANT
1951

JOHN GRACZAK
1952

JOHN SCIORTINO
1953

JOHN KENNEDY
1954

JOHN EBEL
1955

On the last Field Day it was announced that Connie Britt, D. A. Doheny, John Ebel, John Graczak, Kevin Grant, Jack Kennedy and John Sciortino had been given the General Excellence Award for 1968 and that their names would be added to the Plaque.

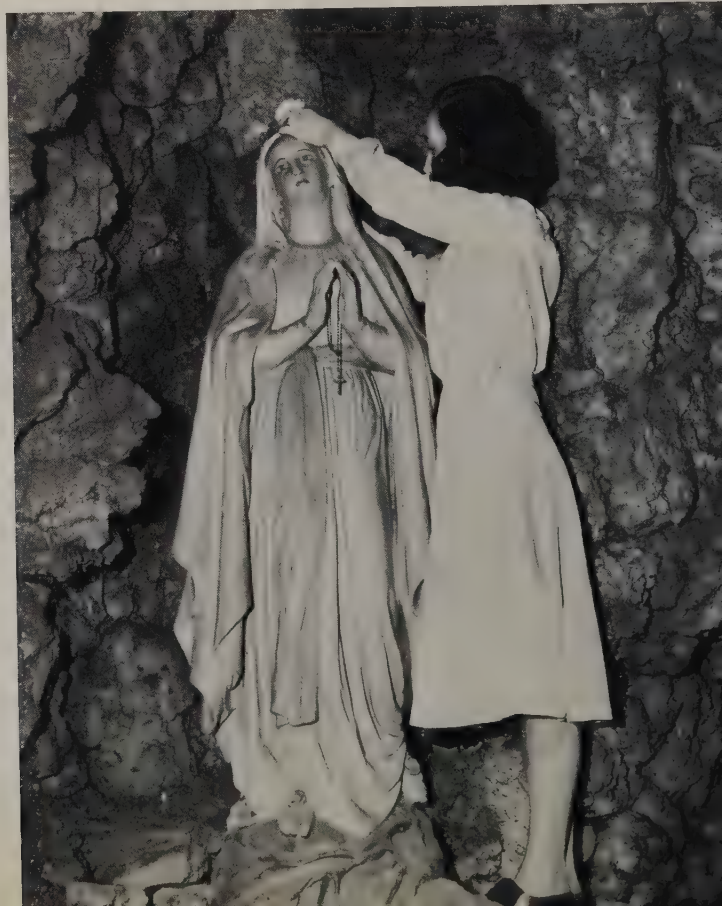


Maypole



May Crowning







Final Exams





Prize Day





1908



1913



1916

1920



Graduation



1926



1936



1928



1935



1940



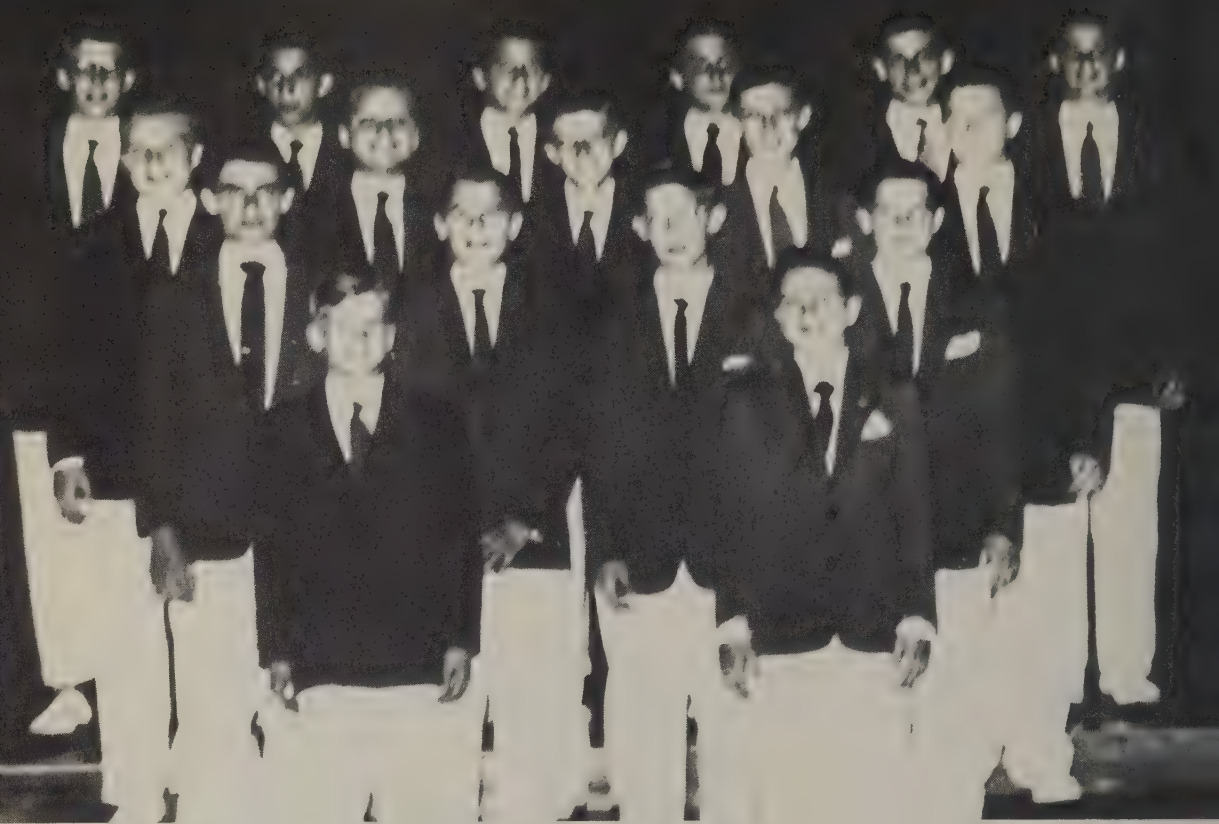
1957



1960

1966

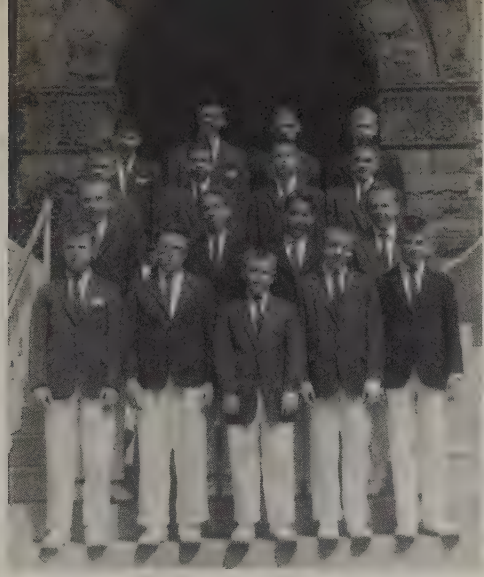




1954

1955





1957

1958



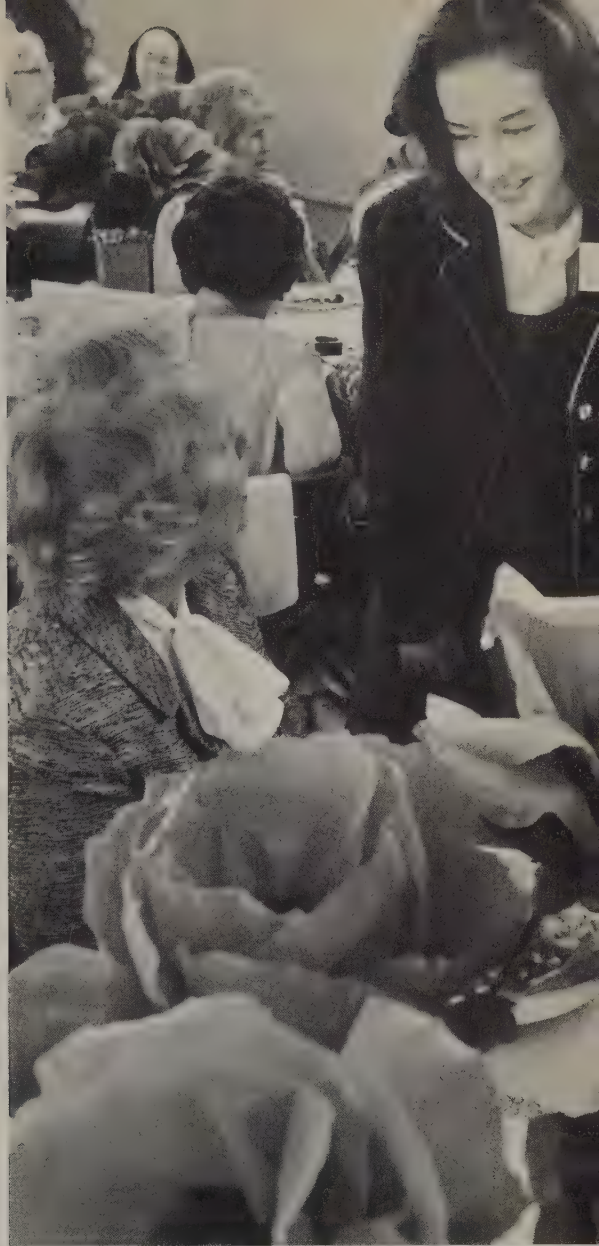


1964



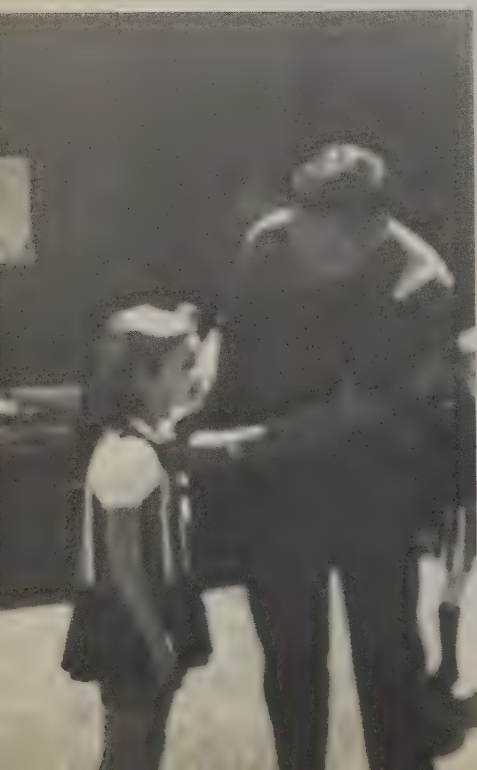
Beneath the Excitement
of Graduation,
There Was a Sadness
and a Promise to Return.

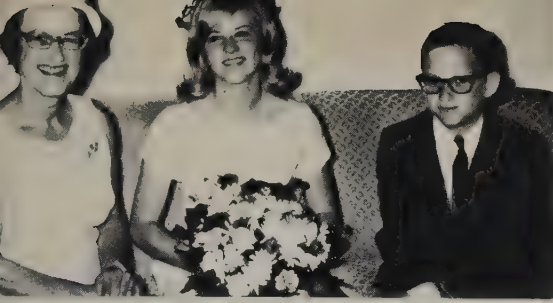
As an Alumna . . .





An Alumnus





A Parent



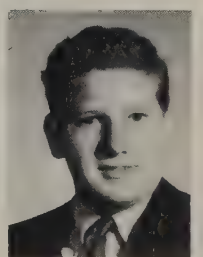
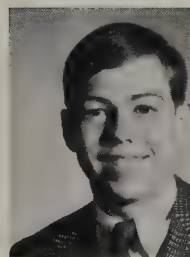


Or a Child of Mary



However, for the Graduates of 1968
and the classes that would not graduate
there could only be the promise to live
the true spirit of City House and Barat Hall

Barat Hall Class of 1968





City House Class of 1968





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